

FOR SALE,  
130 Cords Oak Wood.  
APPLY TO  
Phineas Janney.

1st mo. 31st.  
THE subscriber will rent the house on Fairfax street, near Duke street, lately occupied by Mr. James H. Hooe. Apply to Mr. John Tucker.—As some person has reported that the house is liable for back rents, the following certificate, from Mr. Nathaniel C. Hunter, (the original proprietor of the lot) who leased the house and lot to me on an annual ground rent, proves, that there is no truth in the said report.

Stephen Cooke,  
I hereby acknowledge, to have received the ground-rents due on a lot, in the town of Alexandria, on Fairfax street, leased of me by Dr. Stephen Cooke, up to the 3d day of February 1805.

NATHANIEL C. HUNTER,  
October 1, 1805. (Dec. 10.)

TO BE LET,  
FOR A TERM OF YEARS,  
MOUNT-EAGLE,  
The beautiful COUNTRY-SEAT of the late Lord Fairfax—containing

ABOUT two hundred and twenty-nine and a half acres of Land, bounded on one side by Hunting Creek. Upon the premises there is every necessary convenience requisite for the accommodation of a genteel family, viz. Music-House, Kitchen, Laundry, Smoke-House, Stable and Carriage-House, a good Garden enclosed, &c. Possessing all the advantages of a most diversified and extensive prospect, healthiness of situation and proximity to Alexandria; it must be considered as one of the most desirable places of residence in this part of the country.—Apply to William Herbert, Esq. of this town, or to the Subscriber on return Patuxent iron-works, Prince-George's county, Maryland.

John Carlyle Herbert.

January 16.

NOTICE.  
THE Subscriber offers the plantation where he now lives on the head of Dismal Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and half from Fairfax Court House, containing 125 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fencing and buildings, an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail timber.—The terms will be made known by the subscriber on the premises, and the same shown to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.

January 28.

Centreville Academy.

ON the 2d day of January next, an Academy will be opened in this place for the reception of Students, under the direction of the Reverend Mr. SNYDER, assisted by one or more Masters.

This Gentleman has conducted different Academies for the space of several years past, with great credit: his deportment is constant to his station, and to the accomplishments of a scholar; he adds the happy facility of exciting in his pupils the symptoms of literary genius, and to cultivate their mental improvements.

In this institution will be taught the Latin and Greek Languages: the English language grammatically: Geography, History, Eloquence; the various branches of the Mathematics, Writing; Arithmetic and Book-keeping.

There are few places in our country more advantageously situated for an institution of this nature, than this—Its situation is very elevated and the air salubrious; and in the centre of a remarkably healthy neighborhood; the necessities of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the moral of the Students both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be; for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14.

25

JUST PUBLISHED,  
By COTTON and STEWART,  
(Price one Dollar.)  
A new edition with modern improvements on the  
ART OF COOKERY,  
MADE PLAIN AND EASY.

By MRS. GLASS.

1st. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be set up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassees, Ragouts, Pickles, Cakes, Preserving, &c. &c. With a moderate bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the above, up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

PRINTED DAILY  
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.

32

Wanted to Hire,  
A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years  
of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI. 7

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1806.

[No. 1515]

## Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,  
110 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.  
Chocolate  
White and brown Soap and  
Mould and dpt Candles  
Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,  
Figs in kegs and frails,  
Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,  
among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerlemeres,  
Dulls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,  
Serge, Elaticks, blue Friezes,  
Cottons, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,  
Chintzes and Calicos,  
Irish Linens, Silexa do,  
Onanburgs and Ticklenburgs,  
Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,  
India Muslin and Table Clothes,  
Bandana Handkerchiefs,  
Colour'd Threads, Hats and sundry other  
articles.

Philip G. Marsteller.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,  
On moderate Terms,  
The SHIP

H E T T Y,  
Just arrived from Liverpool, and  
lying at C. L. Ramsay's wharf. Her inventory  
may be seen and description of the ship made  
known, on application to Captain Russel, on  
board or to

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

If said ship is not sold in ten or fifteen days,  
she will be for freight or charter to any port in  
Europe.

R. N. & Co.

January 1.

For Sale or Freight,

The Schooner  
B E T S E Y,  
Burthen eight hundred barrels;  
Was built in eighteen hundred and  
two.—And is without exception the best Schr.  
belonging to the port—for terms apply to

Benjamin Shreve, jun.

Dec. 14.

20 Pipes very choice Madeira  
Wine,

Imported in the Big Active, from St. Bar  
holomew, and for sale by

R. Veitch & Co.

December 21.

N B This Wine has lain a considerable time  
in the Well Indies.

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from  
New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immedi  
ately applied for;

80 casks Red Lead,

38 casks Patent Shot,

18 casks Ingot Lead and

36 sheets Milled do.

December 18.

5

JUST RECEIVED,  
9 boxes—containing

500 pieces Platillas,  
500 do. Britannias,  
Entitled to drawback on exportation.

A L S O,

30 bbls and 5 hds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

THAT a dividend of four per cent. on  
the capital stock of said Bank, for the half  
year, ending this day, is declared, and will be  
ready to be paid to them or their representatives,  
on Thursday next, the 9th instant.

By order of the President and Directors,

Gurdin Chapin, Cashier

January 6.

32

Wanted to Hire,

A Negro Girl from 12 to 14 years  
of age—Apply to the PRINTER.

November 12.

32

## THIS DAY LANDING,

From Schooner DOVE, Captain THOMAS, from

PORTLAND,

And for Sale, by

Lawrason and Fowle,

1 pipe, VIDONIA VINE,

8 half pipes, entitled to

4 quarter casks, DEBUTURE,

30 barrels New England Rum,

14 barrels retailing Sugar,

80 boxes Smoked Herrings,

60 tons Plaster Paris.

February 1.

## NOTICE.

The Subscriber wishes to inform the inhabitants of Alexandria in general, that he has a Cellar, at the lower end of Duke street, under the house of E. Mill's;

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Best Rhode-Island Potatoes; New-York Cabbages; Beets; Turnips; Onions; Pumpkins. He will attend at the Cellar every day till 11 o'clock, during the winter; where the inhabitants may be supplied with large or small quantities of the above articles, on terms very moderate.

A. WILLIS.

January 15.

JAMES BACON,

A his GROCERY STORE, on King street, has, in  
addition to his former stock, added

A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in

the Grocery Line; ■

Which makes his assortment complete.

He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,

Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,

Loaf and Lump ditto,

Gunpowder,

Imperial,

Hyson,

Young Hyson,

Hyson Skin, and

Souchong

Best Green Coffee,

Chocolate, of a superior quality.

Madeira,

Bussellos,

Sherry,

Lisbon,

Teneriffe,

Malaga, and

Genuine Old Port

Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,

Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,

Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-

England Rum,

Holland Gin,

Irish and country Whisky,

Molasses, Wine, and Cider Vinegar,

Soughiton's Bitters.

Mace, Nutmegs, Gloves, Cassia, Pimento

Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground

Ginger, Balsam Salt for table use, Pearl Barley,

Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dpt and

Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant

Indigo, Allium, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone,

Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best

English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars,

and Smoking Tobacco, very best Chewing To

bacco.

Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes

in boxes.

London Mustard, warranted of a superior qua

lity, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, De

mijohs, &c. &c. &c. with generally every arti

cle in use and will be disposed of on the very

lowest terms.

December 16.

JUST RECEIVED,

Entitled to drawback on exportation.

30 bbls and 5 hds New Rum;

For Sale, by

John G. Ladd.

December 13.

32

Notice is hereby given,

To the Stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria,

Examination of the BRITISH DOCTRINE, which subjects to capture a neutral trade, not open in time of peace.

We recommend the perusal of this pamphlet to every man ambitious of making himself accurately acquainted with the doctrine recently set up by Great Britain, and with the arguments by which it is attempted to maintain it. The magnitude of the subject, the deep interest it has excited, the interesting effects it may have on the prosperity, and eventually, perhaps on the peace of the country, make it the duty of every American citizen, alive to the country, which is only a more considerate honor and interest of his country, to form as a colony may be a less precise and definite idea respecting it, that he may be qualified to determine what measures it may be proper to adopt to avert injuries which might otherwise be oppressive. The discharge of this duty will be greatly facilitated by the perusal of this tract, in which the subject is discussed in a calm, able and comprehensive manner.

Its length forbids the giving it entire. We shall occasionally, however, offer an extract, calculated to awaken public attention. It commences as follows:

In times of peace among all nations, their commercial intercourse is under no other restrictions than what may be imposed by the respective laws, or their mutual compacts. No one or more nations can justly controul the commerce between any two or more of the others.

When war happens between any two or more nations, a question arises, in what respect it can affect the commerce of nations not engaged in the war?

Between the nations not engaged in the war, it is evident that the commerce cannot be affected at all by a war between others.

As a nation not engaged in the war remains in the same relations of amity and of commercial pursuits, with each of the belligerent nations, as existed prior to the war, it would seem that the war could not affect the intercourse between the neutral and either of the belligerent nations: and that the neutral nation might treat & trade with either, or both the belligerent nations, with the same freedom as if no war had had arisen between them. This, as the general rule, is sufficiently established.

But inasmuch as the trade of a neutral nation with a belligerent nation might, in certain special cases, affect the safety of its antagonist, usage, founded on the principle of necessity, has admitted a few exceptions to the general rule.

Thus, all instruments of war, going into the hands of one belligerent nation, may be intercepted on the high seas, by its adversary.

In like manner, a neutral trade with a place actually besieged, is liable to be interrupted by the besiegers.

It is maintained also on one side, tho' strongly contested on the other, that the property of a nation at war, in a neutral ship, may be seized and condemned by the enemy of that nation.

To these exceptions, Great Britain has undertaken to add another, as important as it is new. She asserts a right to intercept the trade of neutrals with her enemies in all cases where the trade, as it respects the ship, the cargo, or even the individual port of destination, was not as free before the war, as it is made during the war.

In applying this doctrine, the British government and courts have not, as yet, extended it beyond the trade of neutrals on the coasts, and with the colonies of enemies. But it is manifest that this limitation is founded on considerations of expediency only; and that the doctrine is necessarily applicable to every other branch of neutral commerce with a belligerent nation, which was not open to the same nation in time of peace. It might indeed with equal reason be extended farther. It might be applied to the case of a trade legally permitted to foreign nations in time of peace, but not actually carried on by them in time of peace; because in time of peace actually carried on by the nation itself; and which is taken up by foreign nations in time of war only, in consequence of the war, which by increasing the risk or by finding other employment for the vessels and seamen of the nation itself, invites neutral traders into the deserted channels. In both cases the neutral intervention may be said to result from the pressure of the war; and in both cases the effect is the same to the belligerent; since in both, neutrals carry on for him, a trade auxiliary to his prosperity and his revenue, which he could no longer carry on for himself; and which at the same time, by liberating his naval faculties for the purpose of war, enable him to carry on the war with more vi-

gor and effect. These inferences cannot be impaired by any sound distinction, between a trade of foreigners with colonies, and a trade of foreigners with the ports of the mother country. Colonies, more especially when they are altogether subject to the same authority which governs the parent state, are integral parts of the same dominion or empire. A trade, therefore, between a colonial port and a port of the parent or principal state, is precisely of the same nature with a trade between one and another port of the latter: and a trade between a colony and a foreign port is, in like manner, precisely the same with the trade between a foreign port and the parent of every American citizen, alive to the country, which is only a more considerate

honor and interest of his country, to form as a colony may be a less

precise and definite idea respecting it, that he may be qualified to determine what

measures it may be proper to adopt to avert

injuries which might otherwise be op-

pressive. The discharge of this duty will

be greatly facilitated by the perusal of this

tract, in which the subject is discussed in a

calm, able and comprehensive manner.

Its length forbids the giving it entire.

We shall occasionally, however, offer an

extract, calculated to awaken public at-

tention. It commences as follows:

In times of peace among all nations, their

commercial intercourse is under no other

restrictions than what may be imposed by

the respective laws, or their mutual com-

pacts. No one or more nations can justly

controul the commerce between any two

or more of the others.

When war happens between any two or

more nations, a question arises, in what

respect it can affect the commerce of na-

tions not engaged in the war?

Between the nations not engaged in the

war, it is evident that the commerce cannot

be affected at all by a war between others.

As a nation not engaged in the war re-

mains in the same relations of amity and

of commercial pursuits, with each of the

belligerent nations, as existed prior to the

war, it would seem that the war could not

affect the intercourse between the neutral

and either of the belligerent nations: and

that the neutral nation might treat & trade

with either, or both the belligerent nations,

with the same freedom as if no war had

had arisen between them. This, as the

general rule, is sufficiently established.

But inasmuch as the trade of a neutral

nation with a belligerent nation might, in

certain special cases, affect the safety of its

antagonist, usage, founded on the principle

of necessity, has admitted a few ex-

ceptions to the general rule.

First. The general rule being that the

trade between a neutral and belligerent

nation is as free as if the latter were at

peace with all nations, and the cases in

which it is not as free being exceptions,

to the general rule, the exceptions accord-

ing to the received maxim of interpretation,

are to be taken strictly against those

claiming the benefit of the exceptions, and

favorably for those claiming the benefit of

the general rule.

Secondly. The exceptions being founded

on a principle of necessity, in opposition

to ordinary right, the necessity ought to

be evident and urgent.—In proportion

as the necessity may be doubtful, and still

more in proportion as the sacrifice of neutral

interest would exceed the advantage to

the belligerent in the exception fails.

Thirdly. The progress of the law of na-

tions, under the influence of science and hu-

manity, is mitigating the evils of war, and

diminishing the motives to it, by favoring

the rights of those remaining at peace, rather

than of those who enter into war. Not

only are the laws of war tempered between

the parties at war, but much also in relation

to those at peace.

Few men even in a prosperous com-

munity, are fully satisfied with their con-

dition; a great part are easily induced to

believe, that there is something wrong in

government or laws which might be reci-

ted to their advantage; they therefore easily

embrace any specious proposal to effect

an alteration. The crafty and ambitious

know how to avail themselves of this dis-

position to change, and encourage their

followers to expect, that the amendments

they propose will perfectly suit their case

and produce the very blessings they wish;

in this way they not only effect their im-

mediate object, but acquire an influence

which enables them afterwards to accom-

plish the most destructive innovations.

Such persons encourage hopes that can ne-

ver be realized, and excite complaints

which the most wise and benevolent ad-

ministration is unable to remove.

Indeed, we are generally apt to ascribe

too much to the efficacy of laws and gov-

ernment, as if they alone could secure the

happiness of the people; but no laws will

be sufficient to counteract the influence of

manners which are corrupted by vice and

voluptuousness; and it is beyond the pow-

er of any government, to render the cir-

cumstances of the citizens easy and pros-

perous, if they want the habits of industry

and frugality. Government is necessary

to preserve the public peace, and protect

the persons and property of individuals;

but our social happiness must chiefly de-

pend upon other causes; upon simplicity

and purity of manners; upon the educa-

tion that we give our children; upon the

institutions of our ancestors; upon the general

diffusion of knowledge and the prevalence

of piety and benevolent affections among the people.

Our forms of government, are doubtless like all other human institutions, imperfect, but they will insure the blessings, of freedom to our citizens, and preserve their tranquility as long as they are virtuous and no constitution that has been, or can be formed, will secure those blessings to a depraved and vicious people.

The unanimity which appeared in both branches of the legislature, when a proposed amendment to the national constitution was disapproved by you at the last session, may seem to render these remarks superfluous; but as the constitution of this state does not require, that such amendment should be laid before the executive for approbation; and as other questions of this kind are likely to arise, I trust there is no impropriety in suggesting these reflexions or in adding my testimony in favor of the principles you adopted, in the instance to which I refer.

BALTIMORE, January 30.

The brig East, Gair, of this port for Canton, was spoken November 24, in lat. 35° 30' N. long. 10° 50' W. all well.

The schooners general Eaton, Friendship, Chambers, and Pelican, Merrit, hence have arrived at St. Mares, in 10 days passage. The Swallow, Murdock, hedge, at Jerome.

Arrived, schooner Luna, Bett, 19 days from Cape Francois, 10° of which was in the bay—Sailed in co. with schooner Antiope, Edwards, for Baltimore, uncertain; schr's Mediator, Graves, and Victory, Davis, for do next day; schr's Essex, of Newburyport; schr's William, Kewell, of Philadelphia; schr's Two Brothers, of Alexandria, just arrived; Mohawk, Quaries, of N. Folk.

Also, schr's Syren, Bartlet, 16 days from Ant. Cays. Sailed in co. with brig Hunter, of Philadelphia, for New Orleans. Left ship Mar. Bonbury, of Baltimore, uncertain; schr's Wm. Kemp, of Norfolk. The schr's Mohawk, at Jerome.

January 31.

Arrived schr's Ohio, Haddaway, 30 days from Jerome. Left there, 1st Jan, brig Beller, McClure, for Philadelphia, to sail 15th; Charleson Packet of do; Ranger, Davidson, of do, expected to sail about the first of February; Watkel, —, of New York, 10th Jan. Polyd. do. for New Orleans. Jan. 15, off Jamaica, was chased by a French privateer for six hours and a half—during the chase threw all the letters on board, —, overboard. Passed in the Bay, brig Polly and Nancy, 145 days from Leghorn, bound up; and an armed schooner.

Arrived below, ship Rebecca, Wyle, from Batavia. Left there 29th September, ship Huron, Pearce, for Baltimore, in about ten days; Huron, Hasted, New-York, ditto; Monte, guma; Andstry, Philadelphia, uncertain; Bell Savage, Kingston, Bell, ditto; Fergason, Radell, Rhode Island, ditto; Samuel Elam, Chapman, New York, ditto; Thomas, Percy, ditto; Liberty, Vickery, Philadelphia, ditto; brig Nancy, Sherman, of Baltimore, for the Isle of France; the ship William, captain Grubb, of Baltimore (arrived) failed 5 days before the John Jay, Fry, for Providence, one day before; the Fetteron, Shaw, for do. 8th September. The Camilla, Warden, of Philadelphia, left Batavia about the 10th September for the coast of Coromandel. The William Bingham, Charnock, of Baltimore, sailed for Madras 12th September; the Bingham, Williamson, of Philadelphia, the 13th September, for Canton. The Magare, Hurd, of Baltimore was daily expected from the coast of Coromandel.

Off Bantam spoke brig George Town, Rose,

51 days from the Isle of France, bound to Batavia.

In Eastern parts of the Straits of Sonda, saw the ship Bengal of Philadelphia, supposed

bound to Canton; also, ship Butilus, of S. Lem.

from Isle of France, bound to Batavia. Novem-

and benevolent effects of government, are doubtless all other human institutions, in our country, and preserve our citizens, and preserve our institutions long as they are virtuous. A constitution that has been, or can be, will secure those blessings to a and vicious people.

animosity which appeared in both the legislature, when a proposal to the national constitution was made by you at the last session to render these remarks superfluous, as the constitution of this state requires, that such amendments be laid before the executive for adoption, and as other questions of like nature are likely to arise, I trust there is no objection in suggesting these reflections in my testimony in favor of the constitution adopted, in the instance to

Thomas, in Co. The schooner Lavater, Helm, failed 2 days before, which we spoke in the bay. By the James we learn that the attempt of an insurrection among the blacks was nearly quelled; three of the principal negroes engaged in it had been apprehended and hung. Martial law was to have been taken off a few days after. Accounts had reached Trinidad that there had been an insurrection among the blacks at Toba go.

Also, schooner Victory, Davis, 20 days from Cape Francois.

Also, ship Montezuma, Dashiell, 73 days from Lisbon.

Also, schooner Lavater, Helm, 20 days from St. Thomas.

Brown, a schooner supposed to be the Antelope, Edwards from Cape Francois.

## Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

We hear, Mr. CRUSE intends opening a Beer-House, in Royal-street, near the Coffee-Room, on Wednesday next; where he promises good Alexandria Beer.

Extract of a letter from a member of Congress

The house of representatives of the U. S. have now before them one of the most important bills ever proposed in that house—it contemplates no less than a death blow to the present and future public credit of the United States, by a repeal of the law authorising the receipt of present and future evidences of public debt, even at any rates, at the land-offices of the United States, in exchange for the public lands now and hereafter to be exposed for sale.

In order fully to understand the nature and tendency of this bill, it is necessary to state, that in 1782, when the army of the United States were almost in a state of mutiny for want of pay and necessities, they were told by their officers, that congress would make them ample amends, by giving them a portion of the lands they would gain at the peace then in contemplation, and that the certificates they would receive in payment for their services on a final settlement, would also be received at any future period for more acres of the public lands, at a price according to the rates to be fixed by future laws of the government of the union. It was easy to convince the soldier that these lands, from their vast extent and quality, would in time become of great value, and be far more than equal to the principal and interest of all present and future national debts and therefore no heavy taxes would ever be necessary for this important object.

Notwithstanding these promises, there was unfortunately, at the funding of the debts, a change made, by an addition to the original and simple plan of a land sinking fund for the entire discharge of the public debts, in the establishment of a cash sinking fund, and also taxes to the full and entire amount of the interest of the debt. Thus the whole of the original system was changed, and those certificates which were considered as drafts or checks on a great land-bank, became money obligations, calling for our cash for their extinction, as well as for the interest annually due thereon, till the principal might be paid. This is certainly an unfortunate change and an act of great injustice to the old soldier, who is thus taxed to pay a part of that interest which was due to him without any such deduction, because the public lands, so justly applicable to the payment at least of the principal of this debt, would soon be far more than equal to its final extinction.

In answer to the complaints made at the time against these measures, the soldier was told, that it was necessary to establish a money sinking fund, to raise the debt to par, in order that those whose necessities might require a sale and transfer of any part of the principal debt, might obtain a fair price for their certificates. This served to pacify the old soldiers at the time, and made them look with patience at the (I hope honest) stock-jobbing transactions under the former commissioners of the sinking fund, because they were informed that as soon as the public lands were recovered from the British (then at Detroit, and still in possession of this property, transferred in the treaty of 1783 to the U. S. States), and as soon as the surveys were completed and the Indian titles extinguished, the obnoxious and injurious cash sinking fund would be repealed; for it was easy to see, even at that time, that it would be far more advantageous to give our vacant acres for these obligations, than to pay for them in money, especially to those Europeans who were daily buying the public certificates in our market, in exchange for specie; an article then and still so much want-

ed in the United States, that it is computed by all our principal calculators, and proved by Mr. Gallatin in a report of 1803, that we gain 12 per centum per annum, by the use and general circulation of all the European loans we have ever obtained at 5 or 6 per centum, at whatever periods.

While we were beginning daily to feel great advantages from these loans, all the calculating friends to their country were astonished to find a law passed in 1802 to return eight millions of the public debt, annually to our creditors, three fourths of whom are in Europe; this too at a time when they were daily emigrating with their certificates, and exchanging them for lands at two dollars per acre, which they were continually settling and improving, and thereby greatly contributing to the general wealth of the United States. The severity of this impolitic law of 1802 is however less felt now than it might be, on account of our regaining a portion of the carrying trade in consequence of the present war in Europe; but just when these facts began to be generally understood, contrary to the rule of public faith and to all sound financial policy, a law is now proposed, to repeal the land sinking fund law forever, and to increase the operation of the monied sinking fund with all its pernicious effects and ruinous tendencies, so that in future the public creditor cannot take a light public certificate with him on a long journey to the westward, when he goes to buy lands; he must now carry money, and run the risk of being robbed; Government must run the same risk on the return of this money, merely to be used by our national stock-jobbers, on whom their is in future to be no check but their own discretion, and they are also to be allowed a commission!

Extract of a letter from Washington, dated January 22, 1806.

"If we are to credit out door rumour, of what has lately passed in congress, some serious objects have engaged their occulted deliberations among them, it is said, a project for invading the Spanish colonies.

"Under such an administration even to talk of such an invasion, is considered as getting on pretty fast" in the unprofitable contest of trying who shall do each other most harm." But, it is mere talk, and will pass off in vapor. There was, indeed, a time when the pecuniary resources, and military and marine force of the United States of America might have authorised such an attempt at retributive justice; but that time is past: a mean jealousy has dried up our internal resources, speculations in the wilderness have exhausted our treasury, an illiberal policy has reduced our army, and bitter antipathy against our commerce has suffered that navy, which should have been its protection, to sink into decay."

[*Pol. Reg.*]

Extract of a letter from Trinidad to a gentleman in New York, dated 24th Dec.

"We are once more under the martial law, it was proclaimed on the 14th instant, in consequence of having discovered that the negroes intended to revolt. Three of the ringleaders have been executed. Business goes on as usual. Flour 8 to 9 dollars."

A writer in the Washington Federalist, over the signature of COLEMBUS, has furnished several essays on the subject of finance, in which he has collected a considerable quantity of information relative to the situation of the public lands. It appears that in the years

	Acres.	Dollars
1801	we had sold 398,640	for 1,203,509
1802	738,666	1,883,502
1803	919,727	2,248,502
1804	1,293,336	2,888,509
1805	1,912,602	3,124,462

and that we have yet 300,000,000 on this side, and 700,000,000 acres on the other side of the Mississippi.

"This progressive view, increasing in a compound ratio, will shew that we want nothing with our present enterprise, but, more men and more money, to become the first nation of the universe."

The enemies of our commerce, and of course to its sister agriculture, seem determined to throw every impediment in the path to our true policy and certain prosperity. We wish feeble and misjudging minds were less numerous in the house: we trust, however, they will be in the minority. If they have not native nerve, we wish, to show an unbroken and decisive front to those who injure and insult us, they would assume the virtues they have not, and wear for a season the Lion's mane on the neck of the sheep.

[*Washington Federalist.*]

Printing, in its various branches, handsomely executed at this office.

## CONGRESS

OF THE

## UNITED STATES.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, January 31.

Mr. Leib moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the report of a select committee in favour of the erection of a bridge over the Potomac.

Mr. Leib said his reason for this motion was to disengage the House from a tedious discussion of a local and comparatively unimportant question, that the trouble might immediately take up business of pressing and national importance called for by the great interests and anxiety of the people, and the interesting crisis of affairs.

Mr. Lewis opposed the motion. He considered the subject of considerable importance even in a national point of view; and he trusted that, as so much time had been already consumed, and the stage of the discussion promised so near a termination, the House would not postpone a decision of the question.

Mr. Van Cortland advocated the motion, on similar grounds with those urged by Mr. Leib, and particularly under the impression that the state of public affairs loudly called for effectual measures for the defence of our ports and harbours.

The question being taken the motion was disagreed to; Ayes 7; Noes 58.

Mr. Van Cortland, with the view of maintaining order, and expediting the public business, offered certain resolutions a mandatory of the rules of the House.

The first of these amendments prohibits a member from reading in the House any book or printed paper, or writing any letters; the second prohibits the sergeant at arms from keeping or stating the accounts of the members, or giving receipts in the House, and prohibits the door keepers from coming on the floor to call out members.

These resolutions were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Gregg said he had had the honor two days since of laying on the table a resolution to prohibit the importation of British goods until arrangements be entered into to render the continuance of this prohibition unnecessary. Mr. G. said he was of opinion that it was proper at the same time to adopt a permanent system of commercial regulations calculated to meet the measures of foreign powers. To throw light on this subject, Mr. Gregg moved that the report of the secretary of state on the commercial relations of the U. S. with foreign powers, made in the year 1791, should be printed.

This motion was agreed to.

The bill to repeal so much of any act as authorises the receipt of evidences of the public debt in payment of the lands of the United States and for other purposes relative to the public debt, was read a third time and passed,

Ayes 89.

Mr. Holland moved to postpone till the first Monday of March the resolution on the subject of the Potomac bridge.

Motion lost—yes 45—Noes 74.

A message from the Senate stated the passage of a bill making an additional appropriation for the library.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole—on the resolution in favor of authorising the erection of a BRIDGE across the POTOMAC.

Messrs. Lewis and Quincy supported, and Messrs. Dawson, G. W. Campbell, Magruder, Varnum, and Masters opposed the resolution.

When the question was taken, and the resolution carried—Ayes 60—Noes 51.

The committee immediately rose and reported their agreement to the resolution.

The house took the report into consideration. On concurring in the resolution the yeas and nays were called; and were yeas 61—Noes 50.

A committee of five members was then appointed to bring in a bill conformably to the resolution.

Mr. Early moved that when the house adjourns, they adjourn till Monday.

Mr. Crowninshield hoped the motion would not prevail; but that the house would proceed without delay to the great national concerns that demanded their attention.

Mr. Quincy, Mr. Newton and Mr. Early hoped the motion would prevail the time might be allowed for reading the voluminous documents presented, and for reflection on the important subject expected to come under view on Monday [the non-importation with Great Britain.]

The yeas and nays were taken on Mr. Early's motion, which was agreed to; yeas 64—Noes 54.

When the house, about 4 o'clock, adjourned until Monday.

## PUBLIC SALE.

On THURSDAY next, at 11 o'clock will be sold on captain Tucker's wharf, Thirty hogsheads first quality Sugar,

On a credit of 60 and 90 days, for approved endorsed negotiable notes.

P. G. Mansleller.

February 4.

## Alexandria Library Company.

THE Members of the Alexandria Library Company will please to take notice, that an election will be held, at the Library, on Monday, 17th instant, between the hours of 3 and 6 in the afternoon, for a President and eleven Directors for the ensuing year.

February 4.

For Sale, by the Subcriber, On board the Schooner LARK, lying at HARRIS' wharf.

Few hogsheads retailing Molasses

Mould Candies

Spermatico.

30 barrels N. L. Rum

2 barrels Beerboon Guiana's

1 barrel fine Caffa

Mens' and Women's Shoes

Quantity Seal Leather.

John Peabody.

February 4.

FOR SALE, On board the Sloop MONTEZUMA, at HERES and MILLER's wharf,

Salt Molasses, Oranges, Lemons and Figs—which will be sold low if immediately applied to. The Sloop will sail for NORFOLK, on Monday morning next. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board, or to Mordecai Miller.

February 4.

JUST RECEIVED, By Capt. PALMER, from NORFOLK, 20 barrels broad Figs

10 barrels China Oranges

Fresh Lids & Lemons, in boxes,

For Sale, by

Matthew Eakin;

Who has on hand,

A general affortment of Confectionary as usual.

February 4.

31

## OYSTERS.

THE subscriber has just received a cargo of Buck River Oysters, and for sale at his wharf in Prince street.

F. SHUCK.

N. B. Pickled Oysters prepared in the best manner in Jars of different sizes.

February 4.

31

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away on the 30th of last month, from the subscriber, living in Alexandria, JOHN JOHNS,

An apprentice to the Boot and Shoe making business; he is about 17 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, slender made, dark complexion, down lock—had on when he went away a long black coat, coarse dark trousers, Bonnet's cord waistcoat (edwardian figure). He will probably call himself JOHN STONE, which name he assumed in consequence of having been raised by a person of that name. Whoever apprehends and secures him in any jail and gives information, so that we get him again, shall receive 25 dollars, or the above reward if he be found.

Moses & Jacob Janney.

N. B. It is thought the above apprentice has been taken away by a journeyman who calls himself Joseph Ward, and who went to Norfolk about the time said boy absented himself.

February 4.

31

JUST RECEIVED,  
and for SALE, by ROBERT GRAY, Bookseller.

An Examination of the British Doctrine, which subjects to Capture a Neutral Trade, not open in time of Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

February 1.

### PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a Decree of the Superior Court of Chancery, held in the city of Richmond, the 6th of October 1805.

THE Subscribers will expose SALE to the highest bidder, on the first Monday in March next, being Prince William court day, at George William's Tavern, in the town of Dumfries at three o'clock, on a credit of six months; A TRACT of LAND in the said County of Prince William, distant from the town of Dumfries about six miles, laying on the east side of the main mountain road, bounded thereby, and includes Powell's run. It is said to contain six hundred and eighty five acres, with several tenements thereon, and is a part of the tract, of JOHN BERRYMAN, deceased, which was by him conveyed to RICHARD GRAHAM, and is now decreed to be sold to satisfy a Mortgage thereon, if the money be not paid by the twenty-fifth day of next month.

Alexander Henderson.

John Gibson,

John Linton.

Dumfries, November 21. (Dec. 28.) 12m8w

### TO RENT.

The Dwelling HOUSE at present occupied by William Sanford. The house is a commodious and handsomely situated, with every necessary out house, and has a handsome garden in high cultivation. Apply to

Mr. Thomas Preston, or Thomas Sanford.

October 25.

66t. eo

### NOTICE.

THE Subscribers offers the plantation where, on he now lives on the head of Difficult Run, in Fairfax County, and about a mile and a half from Fairfax Court House, containing 125 acres, the plantation is in good repair as to fencing and buildings, an apple orchard of one hundred and fifty bearing apple trees with other fruit trees, about half the land is cleared, and the balance well timbered particularly with rail timber. The terms will be made known by the subscriber on the premises, and the land shown to any person inclined to purchase.

Thomas Smith.

January 28.

law3. \*

### Centreville Academy.

ties of life are cheap and may easily be procured. The strictest attention will be paid to the morals of the Students, both in and out of school.

The terms of tuition will be: for the Latin and Greek languages, including Geography, &c. 25 dollars; for the Mathematics 20 dollars; Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, 14 dollars per annum, paid quarterly in advance. A small contribution will be required from each pupil for the purchase of fire wood.

Centreville, Dec. 14.

2aw3ms

JUST PUBLISHED,  
By COTTON AND STEWART,

(Price one Dollar.)

A new edition with modern improvements on the

### ART OF COOKERY,

MADE PLAIN AND EASY.

By MRS. GLASS.

First. Containing directions how to roast, boil and dress to perfection, every thing necessary to be set up to table.

2d. Directions for Soups, Broths, Puddings, Pies, Gravies, Sauces, Hashes, Fricassee, Ragouts, Pickling Cakes, Jellies, Preserving, &c. &c. With a modern bill of fare for every month in the year.

There is no work on this subject more complete than the above. It is also the most modern, as the Edition from which this was taken, was published in London, May 1804, and contains all the improvements in the art up to that time, leaving out many superfluous dishes, and substituting others more useful.

December 20.

law

3d. A few copies of the American Gardner, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

### Valuable Lands and Negroes, FOR SALE.

THE Subscribers desirous of disposing of his distant property, so as to bring his affairs more within his reach and management, offers for sale the following lands and negroes, at prices so reduced as to claim the attention of persons willing to invest money in such property, viz.

CHATHAM, that elegant and highly improved seat on the banks of the Rappahannock River, directly opposite the town of Fredericksburg, containing about eleven hundred acres, four hundred of which are in wood, and valuable timber, the rest in cultivation, and pleasure grounds—The land in tillage is level, a considerable part of it well adapted to the culture of grains, small grain, and Indian corn, as the crop now growing will attest. The house and offices are of brick, and on a large and handsome scale, with a garden in front containing four acres, laid off with paths and well planted with the choicest fruit trees, now in full bearing, and ornamented with forest trees and shrubs of almost every description.

There is on the estate adjoining the river, a grist mill built of free stone, containing the modern machinery and two pairs of stones, one of them French Burrs—It commands a large country estate, is well situated for merchant business, and has rented for five hundred dollars per annum exclusive of all the grain of the farm hopper tree, which is equal to three hundred dollars more.

There are all necessary out houses, for either convenience or luxury, such as ice house, spring house, barn, stable, offices, &c. &c. With all these advantages and expensive improvements, this property is offered at a price which the lands alone ought to command. There are also some valuable fisheries, and quarries of free stone on this estate.

Also, a tract of land generally called Clark's, about two miles beyond Chatham, on the north bank of the Rappahannock river, and within view of the town of Fredericksburg, containing upwards of four hundred acres. About one hundred and twenty acres of this tract is Rappahannock river bottom in cultivation, and is well adapted to Indian corn, small grain, &c. The residue is in wood, surrounding a height, which furnishes a beautiful scene for building.

Also, a tract of land in Stafford county, adjoining Stafford court house, containing upwards of twelve hundred acres. This is good farming land, and has several tenants on it.

Also, a tract of land in Westmoreland and Richmond counties, containing upwards of two thousand acres, on which there are also several tenants. These two last mentioned tracts of land will be sold in small tenements, or in entire tracts, as may best suit the wishes of purchasers.

Also, a tract of land called Boyd's Hole, containing about one hundred and fifty acres, on the banks of the Potomac, in King George county, on which there are a comfortable dwelling house, store and tobacco inspection ware house. Few situations combine more advantages, it being an excellent stand for a store, ferry and tavern, the two first of which are at present kept there. The houses have lately been put in good repair, and the buildings alone will rent for three hundred dollars a year. The land is good in quality, and the situation abounds in fish, oysters and wild fowl.

Also, a valuable scene for a Mill, with 50 acres of Land adjoining, in King George county, and not far distant from the last mentioned tract. There has been a mill here for many years which has lately gone to decay, the dam is substantial and entire, and the situation for a country mill not equalled in that neighborhood, commanding a very extensive custom; the land is covered with cedar, which alone renders it very valuable.

Also, several Lots and Houses in the town of Fredericksburg.

Likewise, about two hundred and thirty NEGROES, of different ages, sizes and description. A sale of them by families will be preferred; to effect this they will be offered at a reduced price. As a part of these Negroes are at present attached to the Chatham estate, the purchaser of that property may be accommodated with any number of them, as well as stock of every description.

Bank Stock of any of the Banks in Virginia, Maryland, or the district of Columbia, will be received in payment for any part of this property at a fair price, and bargains will be given, as the subscriber unable to attend to property so distant, is anxious to convert it into cash.

He will also rent a number of FARMS on his Ravensworth estate, containing from 2 to 400 acres each, on encouraging terms, to good farmers. They lay from eight to ten miles distant from Alexandria, George Town, and the City of Washington, and convenient to the turnpike road now building from Alexandria to the upper country.

William Fitzhugh,  
October 10.

law

FOR SALE,  
A valuable NEGRO MAN,  
About 35 years of age. Apply to the Printer.

November 29.  
eo.

FOR SALE,  
A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Enquire of the Printer.

### VALUABLE FAMILY MEDICINES.

Just received direct from the Patentees, and

FOR SALE BY  
JAMES KENNEDY, JUN.  
DRUGGIST;

The following Valuable Medicines:

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious and  
Stomachel Bitters.

PREPARED BY  
THOMAS H. RAWSON,  
Member of the Connecticut Medical Society.

THESE Bitters have undoubtedly had the most rapid sale of any Patent Medicine ever before discovered, and are justly appreciated for their singular and uncommon virtues for restoring weak and decayed constitutions, and all that train of complicated complaints so common in the spring and fall seasons, such as *intermittent fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, Diarrhoeas, &c.* They are also a very pleasant bitter for common use, and where they are known they have taken the place and superseded the use of all other bitters in public houses as well as in private families. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Lee's (Windham) Bilious Pills. THE great sale and increasing demand for these valuable pills for these twelve years past, speak their intrinsic worth. They have proved singularly efficacious in *Bilious and Yellow fevers, Jaundice, Head Aches, Dysenteries, Bilious Lassitude, Colic, &c.* Female complaints, &c.

The very great demand and high esteem in which these pills are held throughout the United States and the West Indies, has induced many to counterfeit them; the purchaser is requested to observe that the name of Samuel Lee, jun. (the patentee) is affixed to each bill of directions, in his own hand writing, or they will not be genuine. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Itch Ointment.

A certain and safe application for that disagreeable complaint called the ITCH. Price 42 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Anti-Bilious Pills,  
or, Family Physic.

The extraordinary celebrity these pills have gained, the universal demand for them and esteem of which they are held by medical men of the first eminence, are sufficient testimonials of their intrinsic worth. In great colds and sudden attacks of disorders, an early use of these pills often produces the happiest effects, and taken once in eight or ten days in cases of indigestion, headaches, dizziness, pains in the stomach and bowels, dysenteries, diarrhoeas, dropsey, &c. and a liberal use of my anti-bilious bitters in the intermediate time has relieved patients almost to a miracle—price 25 cents a box.

Thompson's Aromatic Tooth Paste.

For the seviry in the teeth and gums, and for whitening and preserving the teeth. It likewise takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, which generally arises from seviry in the teeth and gums and bad teeth. This paste is much in use, and highly esteemed by all those who value the preservative of their teeth; it may be applied at all times with the greatest safety. It is neatly put up in pewter boxes with paper directions. Price 50 cents a box.

Dr. Rawson's Worm Powders.

A medicine which for efficacy and safety in its operation stands unrivaled. The most authenticated proofs and respectable authorities of its astonishing virtues, and surprising effects, in extreme and alarming cases of worms, may be seen at the place of sale. Price 50 cents a packet.

Dr. Cooley's Vegetable Elixir;  
Or Cough Drops,

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, spitting of blood, and all diseases of the lungs. Its merits stands unrivaled. Price 50 cents a bottle.

Dr. Cooley's Rheumatic Pills.

Price 50 cents a box.

Hinkley's Infallible remedy for  
the Piles.

Price 50 Cents a Box.  
Very particular directions accompanying each of these valuable medicines.

He has likewise for Sale,

A general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Shop furniture and Vials; a few handsome Hall Lamps; Indian Shades; proof vials, Essence of Spruce; Patent Blacking; Maceira and Sherry wine; black bottles in hogheads; Paints ground in oil; and a few barrels Flaxseed Oil, which he will sell on reasonable terms or cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit.

A generous allowance will be made to those who purchase the above Medicines by the dozen.

March 27.

### Mechanic Relief Society.

THE members of the above Society will please to observe that a stated quarterly meeting will be held at J. Hodgkin's tavern on Wednesday the 5th February, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

J. V. THOMAS, Secy.

Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be before the Society.

February 3.

31

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT I shall apply to the honorable Circuit Court for the district of Columbia at their next session in the town of Alexandria, for leave to erect a FERRY from the Arlington estate to the vicinity of twenty-sixth street, in the City of Washington.

G. W. P. Qualls,

Arlington House, } 31st Jan. } [Feb. 3.] 31

District of Columbia, to wit:

WHEREAS William Reed hath, by his petition in writing, applied to the honorable Nicholas Fitzhugh, one of the assistant judges of the circuit court of the district of Columbia, for leave to erect a FERRY from the Arlington estate to the vicinity of twenty-sixth street, in the City of Washington.

Philip G. M.

Vol. VI.]

### Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the V

RUM

In bds. and lbs. French Brandy

Gin in pipes and lbs.

Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bla

Sugar in bds. tierces and lbs.

Chocolate

White and brown Soap and

Mould and dipt Candles

Raisins in kegs, boxes and jars,

Figs in kegs and trails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNI

&c. ALSO,

A Variety of DRY G

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerse

Duffls, Plains, Kerseys, Negro

Serge, Elaficks, blue Friezes,

Callimaces, Russells, Yarn Sto

Chintzes and Calicos,

Irish Linens, Sileks do,

Onaburgs and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslim Handkerchi

India Muslins and Table Cloth

Bandanna Handkerchiefs,

Colour'd Threades, Hats and

articles.

Philip G. M.

Nov. 12.

FOR SALE,

On moderate Terms

The SHIP

Just arrived from I

laying at Col. Ramsay's wharf.

may be seen and description of t